

CARR-1397

Aquila Magee Tenant Farm

Summary:

The early history of this property is rather confused, but it appears to have been owned by several different landlords who probably lived some distance from the land and leased it to tenant farmers, if it was even cleared. Thomas Hillen sold $71\frac{3}{4}$ acres to Aquilla Magee in 1840 for only \$283, or less than \$4 an acre, suggesting little or no improvement to the property. Magee may have already owned an adjacent farm. Aquilla Magee hastily wrote a will on 3 February 1852 and was dead less than a week later. He left land to be divided between his six children and Margaret Blizzard, but none of it was to be sold until the youngest child reached age 21. Local tradition claims that the house was built in 1852, but if so, it would have been built right after the death of Magee, which is not likely. Most likely Magee built it and the barn in the 1840's, though this would be late for building a log barn. Whatever its date, the barn is a rare survival of a once common type and is significant for that alone. The farm was sold to Margaret Blizzard in 1863. In 1892 she sold the farm to Charles Taylor, who may have been a relative of Magee's. It remained in the Taylor family until 1960, at which time it began to be subdivided.

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. CARR-1397

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Aquilla Magee Tenant Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1975 Carrollton Road

 not for publication

city, town Finksburg

 X vicinity of

congressional district

state Maryland

county Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> X </u> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture
<u> X </u> building(s)	<u> X </u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> X </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial
	<u> X </u> not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military
			<u> </u> museum
			<u> </u> park
			<u> X </u> private residence
			<u> </u> religious
			<u> </u> scientific
			<u> </u> transportation
			<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Wayne Hintze

street & number 1975 Carrollton Road

telephone no.: 857-1737

city, town Finksburg

state and zip code Maryland 21048

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex

liber LWS 820

street & number 55 North Court Street

folio 343

city, town Westminster

state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date

 federal state county local

pository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1397

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary:

The Aquilla Magee Tenant Farm is located at 1975 Carrollton Road. The farm complex consists of a log house, a log barn, and a shed set on a steeply-sloping site that drops from the northwest to the southeast. The house faces northwest towards the road and is a three-bay by one-bay, two-story structure with a rubble stone foundation, vinyl siding, and a gable roof. The house has all new windows and doors. The windows, doors, and stairs are completely new and there are no original features except for the exposed logs. About 150 feet southwest of the house is a log bank barn with a southeast facing forebay. It has vertical-board siding and a gable roof. The original forebay wall has been removed. The forebay girt survives. It is hewn on top and bottom, with mortises on the bottom for posts. The upper story has a center threshing floor with a log crib hay mow on each side and a new granary in the north corner. The log cribs have V-notch corners. The rafters are $\frac{3}{4}$ -round logs that are pegged at the ridge and appear to have half-lap joints. The rafters are reduced in depth at the foot and the plate is notched to hold them. The forebay is framed separately from the rest of the barn and the timbers are hewn on all four sides, and are mortised and tenoned-and-pegged. The forebay rafters are sawn.

Contributing Resources: 2

The Aquilla Magee Tenant Farm is located at 1975 Carrollton Road, on the east side of the road, about four miles southeast of Westminster, four miles northwest of Finksburg, and four miles southwest of Hampstead in east-central Carroll County, Maryland. The farm complex consists of a log house, a log barn, and a shed set on a steeply-sloping site that drops from the northwest to the southeast.

The house faces northwest towards the road and is a three-bay by one-bay, two-story structure with a rubble stone foundation, vinyl siding, and a gable roof with a northeast to southwest running ridge. The house has all new windows and doors and a new one-bay, one-story porch centered on the northwest elevation. There is a shed roof addition on the southeast with standing-seam metal. In the ell formed between the house and the addition is a square, rubble stone well wall that is four to five feet high.

The cellar under the southwest end originally had a door centered on the southwest elevation. Most of the joists have been replaced, but one survives that is hewn on top and bottom. The cellar has a dirt floor and a very low ceiling. In the northeast cellar the northeast wall has an opening that appears to have been a fireplace, it has an immense stone lintel. The rubble stone opening is filled with dirt and debris now. The log joists in this

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STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

Survey No. CARR-1397

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 2

section are hewn on top and bottom and run northwest to southeast. They still have lath nails in them and several hand-split laths remain on the ceiling indicating that this room was originally finished. The foundation wall for this northeast section butts up on the southeast against the northeast wall of the southwest section indicating that the northeast section was added later. The joists are whitewashed, though it is not clear if it was done before being lathed and plastered or after the ceiling was removed. The southeast addition is of 2 x 4 construction.

On the first story the southwest end is a one-room log structure. On the southwest wall the south bay window was formerly a door. The windows, doors, and stairs are completely new and there are no original features except for the exposed logs and the random-width tongue-and-groove pine floor that runs northeast to southwest. The northeast room has been completely remodeled. It now has exposed joists though it is not clear whether this was an original configuration. The joists are hewn on all four sides and have nail holes for lath nails.

About 150 feet southwest of the house is a log bank barn with a southeast facing forebay. It has vertical-board siding and a gable roof with corrugated metal and a northeast-southwest running ridge. The northwest elevation is set right next to the old road bed and the road crosses where the ramp would be. There is no real built-up ramp because the whole side of the barn is banked. The northwest elevation has center double wagon doors on strap hinges. The southwest elevation has a rubble stone lower story with two openings. This wall is now collapsing in. The upper story has a door in the gable end to the northwest on butterfly hinges. The forebay side of the roof, or southeast side of the roof, has a longer slope than the northwest side. CMU's have now been placed under the forebay. The southeast elevation has a pair of doors on butterfly hinges in the center of the upper story. The northeast elevation has two openings in the lower story and none in the upper story.

The lower story of the barn has a circular-sawn summer beam running northeast to southwest and supported by circular-sawn posts. The joists are hewn on top and bottom, run northwest to southeast, and span the whole width of the barn. They are set on a sill that is hewn on all four sides on the northwest wall. The original forebay wall has been removed. The forebay girt survives. It is hewn on top and bottom with mortises on the bottom for posts. The stall arrangement has been altered. There is a wood lintel set in the rubble stone wall on both the northeast and southwest ends. No tool marks are visible to determine whether it is sawn or hewn. Each lintel has only two peg holes.

The upper story has a center threshing floor with a log crib hay mow on each side and a new granary in the north corner. The log cribs have V-notch corners. The logs are hewn on the sides and some of the logs have been cut out, especially those on the threshing floor sides of the cribs. There are two logs that run the length of the barn on both the

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Survey No. CARR-1397

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 3

northwest and southeast sides on top of the cribs; they are scarfed. The rafters are $\frac{3}{4}$ -round logs that are pegged at the ridge and appear to have half-lap joints. The rafters are reduced in depth at the foot and the plate is notched to hold them. They support lath. The forebay is framed separately from the rest of the barn and the timbers are hewn on all four sides, and are mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged. The posts are pegged into the sill and the braces are also pegged. There was originally a tie-beam, with a half dovetail, from the forebay posts to the ends of the threshing floor logs. These tie-beams were half-lapped and nailed to both the posts and the logs. The forebay plate has a center-tenon-and-half-lap scarf joint that is pegged from top to bottom through the half-lap and is also pegged from the side through the center tenon. The plate is notched to take the forebay rafter feet. The rafters are sawn and butt up against the rafter feet of the rafters over the log cribs. The rafters on the forebay also support lath.

About 15 feet southeast of the barn is a shed that is one bay square and $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories. It is set on stone piers and has vertical-board siding. The gable roof has standing-seam metal and a northwest to southeast running ridge. The northwest elevation has a door on the lower story set to the northeast, while the upper story has a centered door. There are no other openings on the shed.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1397

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Summary:

The early history of this property is rather confused, but it appears to have been owned by several different landlords who probably lived some distance from the land and leased it to tenant farmers, if it was even cleared. Thomas Hillen sold 71 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres to Aquilla Magee in 1840 for only \$283, or less than \$4 an acre, suggesting little or no improvement to the property. Magee may have already owned an adjacent farm. Aquilla Magee hastily wrote a will on 3 February 1852 and was dead less than a week later. He left land to be divided between his six children and Margaret Blizzard, but none of it was to be sold until the youngest child reached age 21. Local tradition claims that the house was built in 1852, but if so, it would have been built right after the death of Magee, which is not likely. Most likely Magee built it and the barn in the 1840's, though this would be late for building a log barn. Whatever its date, the barn is a rare survival of a once common type and is significant for that alone. The farm was sold to Margaret Blizzard in 1863. In 1892 she sold the farm to Charles Taylor, who may have been a relative of Magee's. It remained in the Taylor family until 1960, at which time it began to be subdivided.

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period: Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture

Resource Types: Small family farmstead, Rural vernacular

The early history of this property is rather confused, but it appears to have been owned by several different landlords who probably lived some distance from the land and leased it to tenant farmers, if it was even cleared. For example, in 1816 it was bought by James McHaffee of Frederick County, and consisted of 600 acres located in Baltimore County. McHaffee apparently left it to Thomas Hillen, believed to be a large land owner from Baltimore. Hillen in turn sold 71 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres to Aquilla Magee in 1840 for only \$283, or less than \$4 an acre, suggesting little or no improvement to the property. Magee may have

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Survey No. CARR-1397

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 2

already owned an adjacent farm, since in 1841 he was assessed for 197 acres, worth \$6 an acre, that had a house of wood, and another 37-acre tract worth \$4 an acre.

Aquilla Magee hastily wrote a will on 3 February 1852 and was dead less than a week later. He left his oldest son, Augustus, all the property on which he was then residing. Since that land had been bought from Joseph and William Stansbury, it was not the tract under consideration. The remaining land was to be divided between his six children and Margaret Blizzard, but none of it was to be sold until the youngest child reached age 21. Magee's wife, Mary, received all the personal property for her life, and then it was to pass to the children. This property included six cows and three young heifers, three mares, a horse, and a colt, 15 shoats, and 12 dunghill fowl. He was growing oats, wheat, rye, corn, and hay. His house had 18 Windsor chairs, a folding table, a pine table, a walnut bureau, a mantle clock, a corner cupboard, a cookstove, an old stove, and two other stoves, a French post bed and four other beds, and carpeting probably in one room.

Local tradition claims that the house was built right after the death of Magee, which is not likely, with so many heirs, unless it had been started the year before and was awaiting completion. Most likely Magee built it and the barn in the 1840's, though this would be late for building a log barn. Whatever its date, the barn is a rare survival of a once common type and is significant for that alone. The farm was sold to Margaret Blizzard and Thomas Magee in 1863 and after his death passed solely to her. In 1876, the tax assessment noted that the farm had one two-story log dwelling that was weatherboarded, a log bank barn, and few other outbuildings. The land was valued at \$15 an acre, while the house was worth \$450 and the barn \$390. Blizzard also had two horses, two cows, and three hogs. In 1892 she sold the farm to Charles Taylor, who may have been a relative of Magee's. It remained in the Taylor family until 1960, at which time it began to be subdivided. It has now been reduced to only 8½ acres.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1397

Land Records

Tax assessments: 1804, 1813, 1823, 1841, 1866, 1866-76, 1876, 1896-1910

1862, 1877, 1917 maps

Aquilla Magee will, JB1-637, & inventory JB3-640

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 8.543 acresQuadrangle name WestminsterQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Plannerorganization Carroll County Planning Departmentdate October 6, 1994street & number 225 North Center Streettelephone (410) 857-2145city or town Westminsterstate Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

PS-2746

CARR-1397
Aquila Magee Tenant Farm
1975 Carrollton Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
		Wayne Hintze						
Kurt C. & Katherine G. Lauritzen, trustees Kurt C. Lauritzen, Inc.	?	Robert W. & Shirley A. Jenkins (wife)	?	12-31-1982	LWS 820	343	Deed fee simple	\$46,725, 4th district, lots 1 & 2, Boyer property, plat 20-71
Robert W. Boyer	Carroll	Kurt C. Lauritzen, Inc.	MD Corp.	5-4-1978	CCC 703	491	Deed fee simple	\$5.00 2) 5.019 acres 3) 10.486 acres
Mary R. Boyer		Robert W. Boyer		8-12-1976	CCC 635	76	Deed	
P. Carol Musgrove	Baltimore City	Robert W. & Mary R. Boyer (wife)	Carroll	11-22-1961	341	20	Deed fee simple	\$5.00, 20 acres
John Carroll & Gladys M. Taylor (wife)	Carroll	P. Carl Musgrove	Baltimore City	3-1-1960	316	570	Deed fee simple	Mt. Pleasant & Oxmoor 91 acres- 10+ acres, \$5.00
D. Eugene Walsh	Carroll	John Carroll Taylor	Carroll	7-6-1926	EMM 147	388	Deed fee simple	\$1.00, 100+ acres
John Carroll Taylor, admin. d.b.n.c. & a. of Charles Taylor	Carroll Carroll	D. Eugene Walsh	Carroll	6-29-1926	EMM 147	387	Deed fee simple	Taylor will WA-12-459, 2 February 1914, probated 27 March 1922, 2 deeds \$3,500, 100+ acres

CARR-1397
Aquilla Magee Tenant Farm
1975 Carrollton Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
Margaret Blizzard	Carroll	Charles Taylor	Carroll	9-27-1892	BFC 75	317	Deed	\$2,900 105 acres - 4 acres, Thomas d. intestate (1)
Margaretta Taylor & John Aquilla Magee [Jr.] (husband) heirs of Aquilla Magee [Sr.] & Mary Ann Magee	Carroll	Margaret Blizzard & Thomas Magee (heirs of Aquilla Magee) [Sr.]	Carroll	11-24-1863	GEW 30	301	Deed fee simple	Aquilla will 3 February 1852, JB1-637, 105 acres [no previous reference] (1)
Thomas & Robina Kennedy Hillen (wife)	Baltimore County	Aquilla Magee	Carroll	3-4-1840	WW 4	256	Deed Indenture	\$283, 71 ¼ acres, White Oak Bottom, Blizzards Bottom, Mt. Pleasant (A)
James McHaffee		Thomas & Robina K. Hillen					Bequest	not in Baltimore County index 1664-1850 (A)
Capt. William Blizzard	Baltimore County	James McHaffee	Frederick County	2-20-1816	WG 135	13	Deed Indenture	Mt. Pleasant, Hailes Venture, Rotterdam Resurveyed, John Chance, Stephens Lot, Blizzard Bottom 600 acres, \$2,400 (A)

CARR-1397
Aquilla Magee Tenant Farm
1975 Carrollton Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
William Blizzard		William Blizzard		12-16-1808 4-11-1810	<u>wills</u>			
James McHaffee Andrew Reese	Frederick	John Blizzard & William Blizzard						

KMS/lh:1397cid.ks



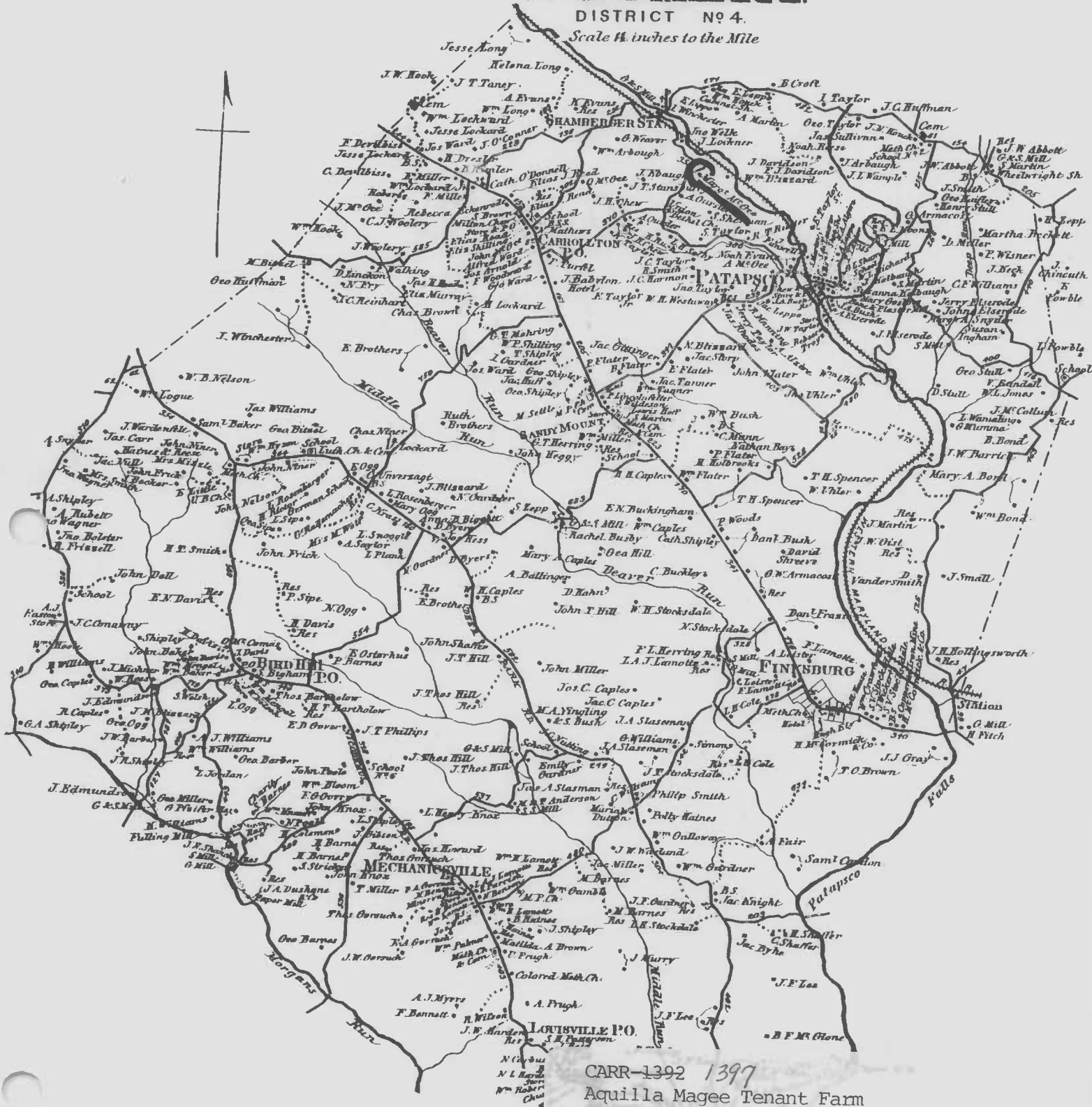
CARR-1392-1397
Aquila Magee Tenant Farm
1975 Carrollton Road

Marenet Map, 1862

WOOLERY

DISTRICT No 4.

Scale 1/4 inches to the Mile

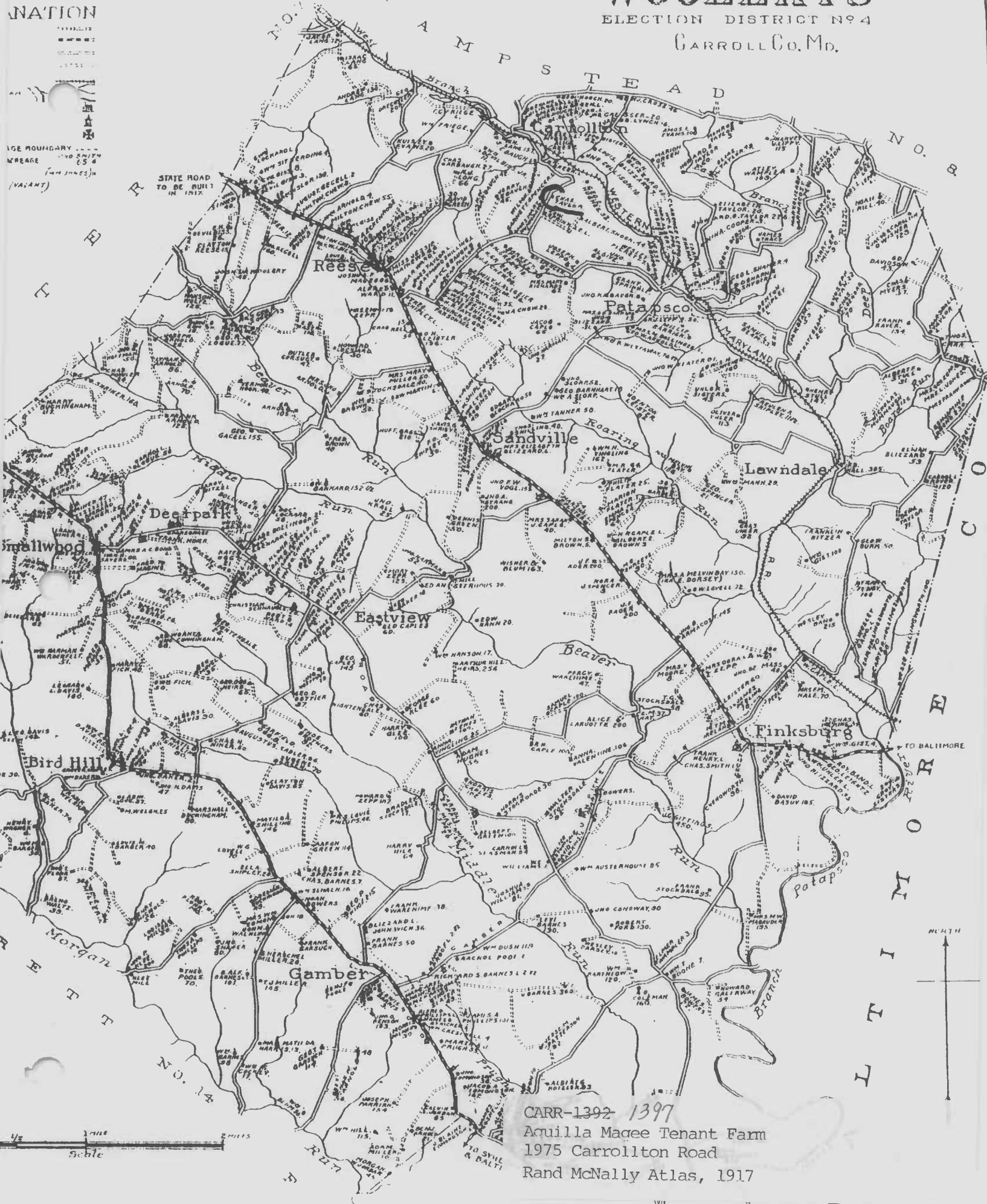


CARR-1392 1397
Aquila Magee Tenant Farm
1975 Carrollton Road

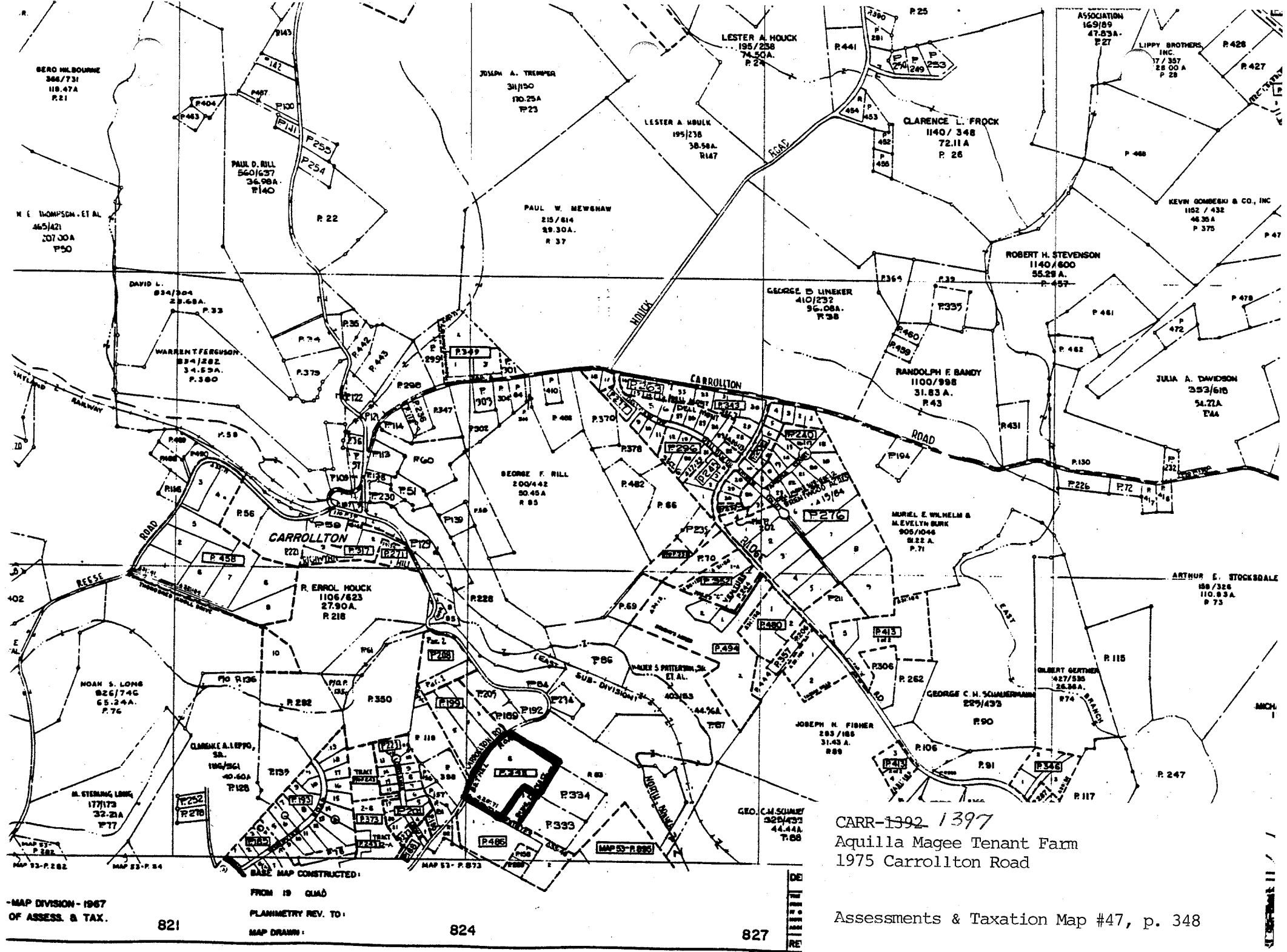
Lake, Griffin & Stevenson Atlas, 1877

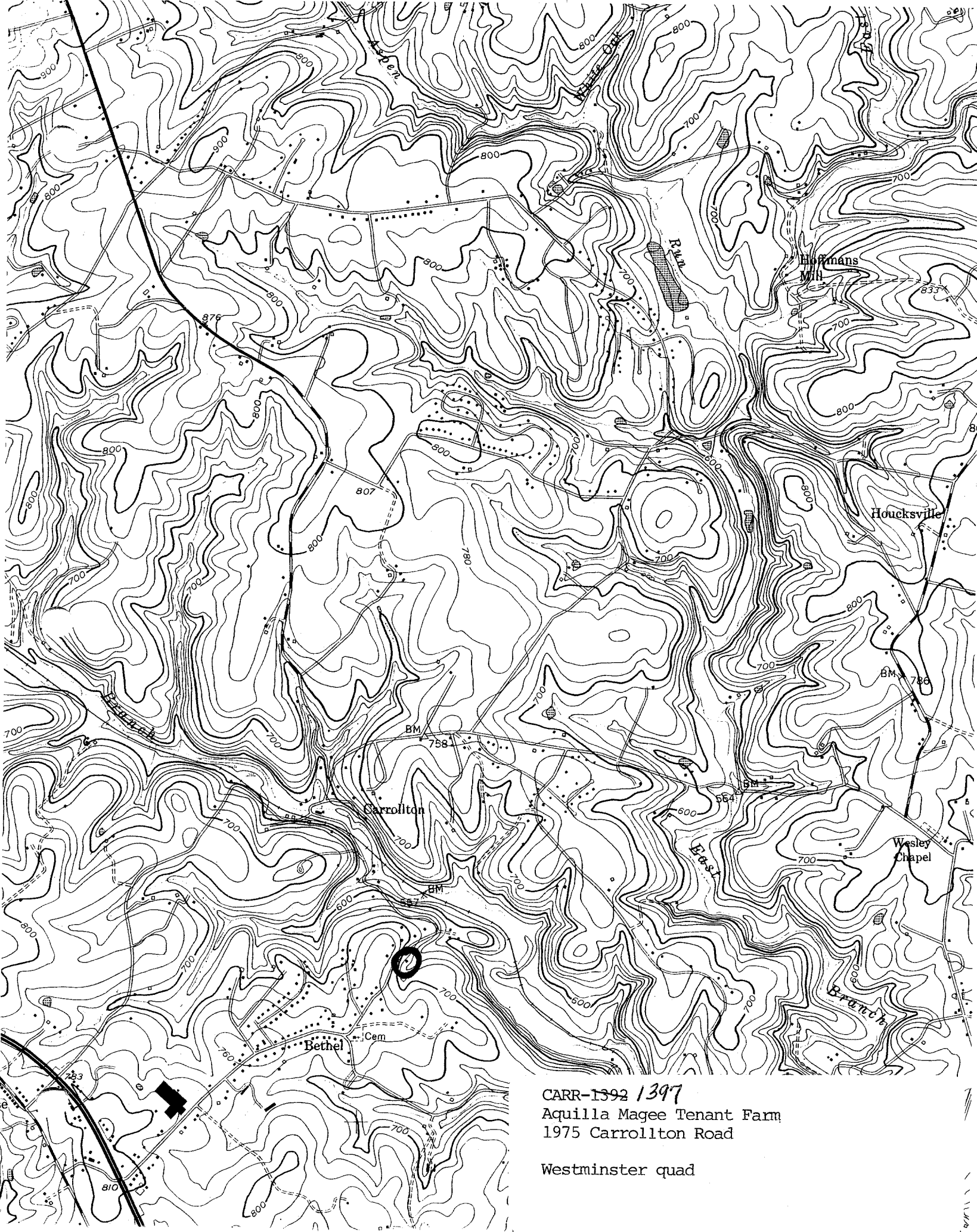
CARROLL Co. Md.

ICE BOUNDARY
CREAGE
(VARIANT)



CARR-1392 1397
 Aquilla Magee Tenant Farm
 1975 Carrollton Road
 Rand McNally Atlas, 1917





CARR-1392 1397
Aquilla Magee Tenant Farm
1975 Carrollton Road

Westminster quad



CHRR 1977

Aguila Negroe Tavern 1 Farm
1975 Carrollton Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Date: May, 1994

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Neg. Loc. Maryland Historical Trust

house - northeast & southwest elevation -

1/4



Aguilla Magee Tenant Farm

1975 Carrollton Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Date: May, 1994

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

barn - northwest & southwest elevations



Aguilla Magee Tenant Farm

1975 Carroll Pike Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

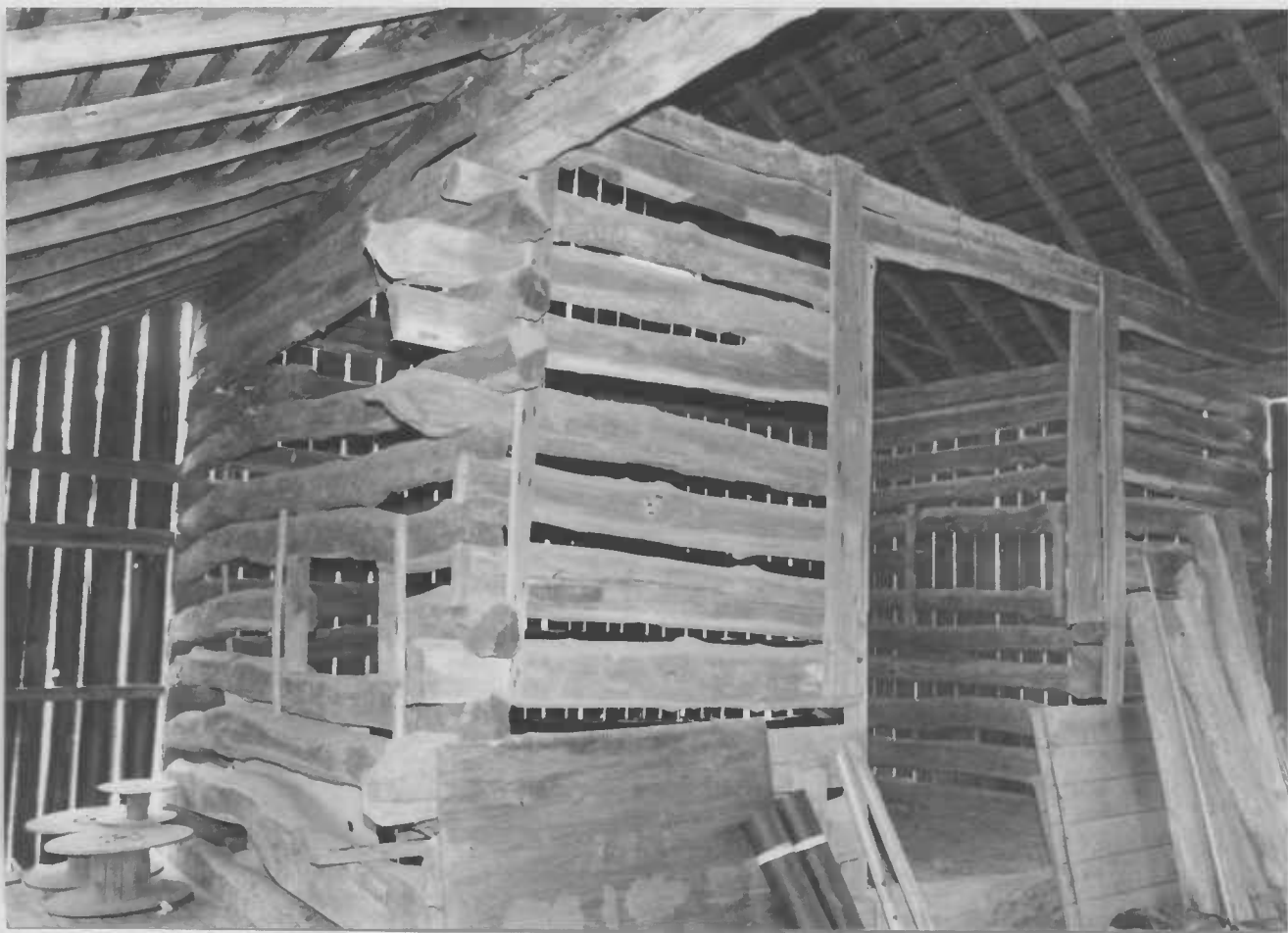
Date: May, 1994

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

barn southwest elevation

314



Aquila Magee Tenant Farm

1975 Carrington Rd.

Carrington County, Maryland

Date: May, 1994

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

barren-view of southwest leg of rd from firebay